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62.65

Good Companions
for the
Good Earth

The Terrace Gardens
Walpole, N.H.

1935

Sumer is icumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu!
Groweth sed, and bloweth med,
And sprengeth the wude nu,
Sing cuccu!

Old Song.

The Terrace Gardens,
Walpole, N. H.
March 1, 1935.

Dear Gardeners:

Even as I write, Spring overlooks the Southern horizon. Fireside fretting is near an end for you and me. What a happy circumstance! What exciting prospect!

Mr. Bacon, sage purveyor of saws, once wrote tersely, and I think truly, "God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection."

Three hundred years bear witness to Mr. Bacon's sagacity. One somehow can wrest wood, brick and mortar to his dreams, and when so wrested, there remains for his delight a certain permanence of mien; but Nature, changeless and ever changing, cannot be so wrought. Or if, by chance, so wrought to-day; tomorrow she capriciously alters her mien, and ceases to be beautiful. And so it happens that the most successful gardens are more architectural than horticultural.

Yearning for the inspiration and the resolution to make a garden fair, each spring yet finds us driven afresh to delving, restoring, reviving and rearranging. Until summer is spent and another weary waiting for a sundried garden spot comes upon us, we labor lovingly to preserve and enhance what store of garden beauty is ours, humbly realizing that the importunate earth and her pliant offspring are ever jealous of our most trifling lapses.

Hence the zest of gardening! And hence (how fortunate) the perennial opportunity of the plant grower to hawk his wares.

If you are in need of garden fare for gardens fair, we can help you, perhaps—but whether so or not—

May your color arrangements evoke the right, and not the wrong, kind of "Ohs" and "Ahs".

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE S. HARRIS.

HARDY PLANTS AND BULBS*

ACHILLEA (*Milfoil*)

EUPATORIUM (C) 2 to 3 feet high. The flat heads of sulphur yellow flowers are borne in June and July. Excellent foliage, with tractable habits. Plant 10 inches apart, in clumps of three or more.

PTARMICA, THE PEARL (C) 18 inches. Snow white delicate corymbs throughout most of the summer. Excels for combining in summer bouquets. It will dispute the ground with all comers, and should be divided every other year. Plant 8 inches apart, to the foreground.

*O, Ptarmica! O, Ptarmica!
Why generate so fast?
Your extravagant proclivities
Leave gardeners aghast!*

TOMENTOSA (D) 6 to 8 inches. Clear yellow—July and August. Good for the rockery as it furnishes bloom, when bloom is sparse. Plant 4 inches apart.

AGROSTEMMA (*Rose Campion*)

CORONARIA (Mullein Pink) (C) Rosy blooms, carried stalwartly about 2 feet high. Set off by glistening silvery foliage. Good hot weather material.

ÆTHIONEMA (*Persian Candytuft*) (D)

PERSICUM—Woody dwarf plants of glaucous foliage, remaining clean and neat throughout the season. Luxuriant with blithe rose colored flowers in June. Meek but fascinating rock plants.

ALTHEA (*See Hollyhock*)

ALYSSUM (*Madwort*) (C)

SAXATILE COMPACTUM—1 foot. Popular enough to be vulgar, but this plant somehow escapes. It produces a thick cushion of clear yellow flowers and makes a bright carpet for spring flowering bulbs. You have probably found it indispensable for the early rock garden.

* The capital letter in parenthesis indicates the price. Please consult the table on page 30.

AMSONIA

TABERNÆ MONTANA (D) 2 feet. A withy foliaged perennial, bearing light blue florets in panicles. A border plant for early June bloom.

Tabernæ montana! Tabernæ montana!
For tintinabulation I give you the banna!

ANCHUSA (*Alkanet*) (C)

DROPMORE—3 to 4 feet. Spikes of clear blue panicles in June. The plant has an unpleasant sprawly habit, and needs careful and early stalking. A draught resister, if ever there was one. Treacherous to winter, in New Hampshire.

MYOSOTIDIFOLIA (D) Dwarf hardy plant, of great refinement, hailing from Russia. Good for partial shade among the rocks. Its name adequately indicates its habit of growth.

ANEMONE (*Windflower*)

PULSATILLA (*Pasque Flower*) 9 inches (E) Fuzzy grey foliage, with velvety violet flowers, early in May. Excellent rock material.

SYLVESTRIS (E) A woodland Anemone on nodding stems a foot long, bearing large white blossoms, nice for cutting. June.

ANTHEMIS (*Golden Marguerite*) (C)

TINCTORIA (*Perry's*) Damnably capable plants of elegant habit— $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height—extravagant with bloom. One of those rare perennials which honestly produces its flowers from June to frost. Excellent for cutting, lasting in perfect condition from 7 to 10 days, and in the meantime assuming graceful contours. It thrives in all soil but needs the sun.

We also have Kelways (B)

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*)

Among the airiest and most dainty of perennials, which sorely tempt one to indulge in superlatives. A light soil is preferred by all the Columbines. The ugly borer is at present their most deplorable enemy. Try soaking the ground about them with a solution of 1 oz. of bichloride of mercury to 8 gals. of water. Two or more applications should suffice, without injuring the plants.

CANADENSIS (*The American Columbine*) (C) Red and yellow. Prefers partial shade—1 foot high in June. Frail, wiry, and dependable, with a wild wood grace.

COERULEUM (*Rocky Mountain*) (D) Deep blue and white with long spurs, 1½ feet. It, too, likes partial shade. June flowering. It has the distressing habit of flowering for two years only and should therefore be treated as a biennial.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS (C) True strain of these famous long spurred hybrids. Clear tones of white, ivory, pink, lavender and blue,—all pleasing and rare colors.

ARABIS (*White rock cress*) (C)

When the earliest season of budding comes, then this will enchant your rockery.

ALPINA—An early rock plant of clumpy habit, producing pearly flowers in largesse. It excels as a ground cover for spring bulbs. If you shear it, after flowering, the foliage will remain attractive. It will endure no wet but enjoys rather meager soil. May and early June.

ARMERIA (*Thrift*)

MIXED HYBRIDS (E) Growing from 1½ to 2 feet in height, and flowering from June to September. Delightful tints—white, rose, pink. A graceful cut flower.

ARTEMESIA (*Southernwood*) (B)

Shrubby plants, delightful for the haunting odors of their spidery overworn green foliage.

ABROTANUM (*Old Man*) (B) Woody, aromatic, shrubby. Easily propagated, and positively enchanting in the border, both for its foliage and piquant odor. (3 feet).

STELLERIANA (*Old Woman*) (B) Fragrant leaved, silvery, finely cut, dwarf. Scarcely one-half as high as Old Man, but ideal for sandy, limey soil. Use it for bordering beds, where box is not hardy.

ASTER (D)

ALPINUS ALBUS—Excellent rock plant—dwarf—6 in. tall. Perky white single flowers in May and June growing in clusters. Place in clumps on a sunny bank.

NOVÆ ENGLANDIAE—(E) The precious late blooming Aster of childhood memories with blue, lavender and purple blossoms in profuse panicles, from September to killing frost. 5 feet high, and in the ordinary garden needs staking. Separate every two years, otherwise it becomes scraggy.

BAPTISIA (*False Indigo*) (C)

AUSTRALIS—A branching herb over 2 feet in height, having clear deep blue, pea shaped blossoms in June. The best of the baptisias for cultivation, having excellent foliage, after bloom. It is not particular as to soil but likes the sun.

BOCCONIA (*Plume Poppy, Tree Celandine*) (C)

CORDATA—Tall (5-8 ft.) perennial; having glaucous foliage reminding one of a grandiose blood root. The flowers are borne from August to frost in pinkish white, feathery panicles. It is not suitable except for wide borders or broad accents. We like it as a cut flower—but most for its stately habit of growth and for its foliage.

BOLTONIA (*False Chamomile*)

ASTEROIDES (C) Asterlike, graceful, prolific—a race that satisfies the gardener's eye, when other herbaceous plants look pindly. White—slightly higher than latisquama. Stake strongly.

LATISQUAMA (C) Tall—Producing in late summer and autumn its miniature daisy-like florets of pinkish lavender, as extravagantly as Croesus. It needs staking, and dividing biennially.

*A garden, in the morning,
Is gladsome, bright and gay;
A garden in the evening
Gives benediction to the day.*

CALAMINTHA (*Calamint*)

ALPINA (D) Extra fine rockery dwarf, having rich purple flowers. All plants are especially strong this year.

CAMPANULA (*Bell-flower*)

An abundant and satisfactory group of hardy plants for many uses.

CARPATICA (*Harebell*) (D) Compact tufts less than a foot in height, with flowers of clear blue on clean, wiry stems. It is a capable performer in the rockery as it blooms intermittently from June to October. Its habit is graceful, but not showy.

MEDIA (*Canterbury Bells*) (B) Blue biennial. The noblest of them all. Tall, erect plants covered with bell-like blossoms, enduring over a long period from early June. It is ideal for the border, and long lasting when cut. Mass them, if you want the glory of June set down in your garden.

PINK (B) Same as above, except that the flowers are a soft clear pink.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA (D) Height 2 feet. One of the best of perennial campanulas. Flowers in majestic spikes of large blue or white bells.

ROTUNDIFLORIA (*Blue Bells of Scotland or Harebells*) (D) Six inches to one foot high. June to August. Clear blue, dainty. Suited to rocks, particularly when the elf-like pendency of the flowers can be exhibited. If planted in shade, it will grow higher and more slender.

"He hath made everything beautiful in His time."

CARNATION (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) (C)

Mixed single and double. Height 2 feet, branching with lovely glaucous foliage. Flowers of varied hues, and spicy fragrance, delightful for cutting. They make a nice group, if suitably placed among rocks. They need rich, deeply tilled soil to be at their bushy best.

CENTAUREA (*Cornflower*) (C)

Hardy and easily grown perennials.

MACROCEPHALA—A noble thistlelike perennial, with yellow flowers, growing to a height of 3 feet and blossoming in July and August.

MONTANA—(B) Spreading, branching perennial cornflower. Violet blue flowers, intermittent from June to frost.

CERASTIUM (*Chickweed*) (D)

TOMENTOSUM (*Snow in Summer*) A low growing perennial with silvery foliage, producing snow white blossoms in early

Spring. Glistening patches among the rocks. It demands sun and light soil.

CHEIRANTHUS (*Siberian Wallflower*) (C)

Brilliant orange flowers with a delightful but well bred fragrance similar to wallflowers and just as winning. Our favorite. It needs a light soil, sun, winter protection. Worthy of a place in the rock garden, in the border, or for cutting.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (*Shasta Daisy*)

ALASKA (D) Glistening, and large white flowers in rich profusion. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Blooming in June and July. It does itself credit, and its possessor, pride.

KING EDWARD VII. (D) The finest of the Moon-penny daisies.

MRS. C. LOWTHIAN BELL (D) Free flowering, large flowers—from June to August. This, the offspring of the ordinary Shasta daisy, must have a deep rich soil, and a sunny spot. Plant 18 inches apart and separate every other year; otherwise it grows leggy, and the flowers, scarce.

CLEMATIS (E)

DAVIDIANA—Shrubby, herbaceous plant with overgrown green foliage, requiring lime and sand. Deliciously scented lavender flowers in August and September.

CONVALLARIA—*Lily of the Valley*.

Virginally sweet, the ancient lily of the valley should have a place in every garden of him who doth not fix his soul on show, but rather on reality. That place should not be in the flower border. There you will find it breaking out of bounds, and choking out all in its path. It should be planted against a wall, or in the foreground of shrubbery—in a bed deeply dug, and well manured—preferably in September with flat, single crowns, layed 3 inches apart, and 2 inches deep.

MAJALIS—Hauntingly fragrant, with fairy-like bells of chaste white. (B)

COREOPSIS (*Tickseed*) '(A)

GRANDIFLORA—Of easiest culture in well drained soil, and in sun. Large, clean yellow flowers—long lasting when cut.

Please don't plant except in groups of at least three plants, but it is never so fine as in its first flowering year. It comes near to perpetual flowering, if not allowed to seed. It is, however, sprawly and should be staked. Furthermore, it self sows prolifically, and may become a nuisance.

CORYDALIS (*Fumitory*) (G)

CHEILANTHIFOLIA—Foliage as graceful, restful and delicate as fern fronds; having yellow flowers about 1 foot in height. Likes a rich but well drained soil. It will do in partial shade, but it is not common in America and not easy. If planted along a stone walk, its habit of growth is interesting. It has an irresistible attractiveness.

CRUCIANELLA (*Crosswort*)

STYLOSA (D) Ball shaped, purple flowers on dwarf plants suitable for the rockery. Early flowering.

DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*) (D)

CHINENSE—Not similar to the English delphinium, but equally indispensable. The blue is an intense luminous gentian, in fairy like panicles, about 3 feet in height. Flowers immediately after the June burst of the English larkspurs, and is the one perennial to be counted on to carry on the blues in the border. Feed it and be rewarded.

ENGLISH HYBRIDS (E)—These stately spikes in all shades of blue, lavender, blue and purple—with large individual flowers, are undoubtedly first in importance for the June gardens. Cultivate deeply, give plenty of humus and bone, separate every third year, and plant boldly.

DIANTHUS

We regard the Dianthus in its several varieties listed below, as among the most desirable garden flowers. They are not difficult to grow, and no rigour of New Hampshire winter impeaches them.

ALWOODI ALPINUS (D) Rockery pinks, with lovely glossy foliage, and pink flowers on stems less than 6 inches in height in July and August. Needs lime, and is simply ideal for the rockery.

BARBATUS (*Sweet William*) (B) This, every old fashioned garden had in abundance, but if you haven't grown the newer varieties, you don't know its glamour. If your soil is not well drained, you must treat it as a biennial. With us, it is reliably perennial. Plant in masses in the border. If you shear after the June flowering the foliage remains passable, and there will be sporadic bloom in August and September.

DIADEM (B) Deep crimson, with a well defined white eye.
SUTTON'S FAIRY (B) Delicately tinted salmon pink.

SUTTON'S PINK BEAUTY (B) Salmon pink, deeper than Fairy. The best in the world.

SUTTON'S RICH CRIMSON (B) Deep, dark crimson. Luxurious, and curiously enough it clashes with nothing, but enriches the whole border. Indispensable, we think, for its vibrant warmth.

CAESIUS GRANDIFLORUS (*Cheddar Pink*) (D) Compact, making a tuft of glaucous foliage from which, in early Spring, rise fragrant, rosy flowers. Nice for the rockery. 10 inches.

CARYOPHYLLUS—See Carnation.

DELTOIDES (*Maiden Pink*) (C) Prostrate plant, bearing many small red flowers in Summer. Good rock plant, well compacted.

KNAPPI (E) Unique for its daintiness and its yellow flowers. Likes sun and sand. Excellent for the rockery.

PLUMARIUS SEMPERFLORENS (A) Single, continuous flowering, if sheared. Possesses a quaintness and humility which are appealing.

*"Thy gardens and Thy goodly walks
continually are green."*

DIGITALIS (*Foxglove*)

AMBIGUA (D) Hardy foxglove, and perennial, bearing in June and July its graceful spikes of pale yellow pendant bells, flecked with brown. Good for semi-shade.

GIANT SHIRLEY HYBRIDS (B) Noble biennial known and admired by the veriest tyro. Especially suitable in partial shade.

ECHINOPS (*Globe Thistle*)

RITRO (E) Growing 3 feet in height, this interesting thistle-like perennial yields in August greenish blue flowers, which dried, make good winter material.

ERYNGIUM (*Seaholly*) (D)

AMETHYSTINUM—The steely blue Thistle with its spiny foliage, 2 feet in height, attractive in the border, if boldly planted in sun and sand, and excelling as a cut flower. August.

EUONYMUS (*Radicans vegetus*) (H)

EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET—Robust, with largish, almost evergreen leaves. Quite hardy, and an excellent wall cover where ivy is not hardy.

EUPATORIUM (*Hardy Ageratum*)

COELESTIUM (C) Hardy plants, 2 feet in height, with clean pleasing foliage and heliotrope purple heads of flowers from August to frost.

EUPHORBIA (*Spurge*)

POLYCHROMA (D) A hardy plant, forming round clumps of yellow bloom in June. Good for rockery or border.

FEVERFEW—See Matricaria.

FOXGLOVE—See Digitalis.

FUMITORY—See Corydalis.

GAILLARDIA (*Blanket Flower*) (C)

GRANDIFLORA—The reliable, everblooming, standby of the herbaceous border. Make the soil rich but light, plant in masses, and insure a plentitude of gay brownish, red and yellow flowers of immense size, in constant succession from June to November, no matter what the weather. If your soil is heavy, your gaillardias may winter kill.

GLADIOLI

For years, Gladioli have been our summer obsession. We are now growing more than two hundred of the newer and better varieties, but we are offering for sale only those of which we

have a surplus. The Gladiolus is the cut flower, par excellence, and will, in our opinion, never be replaced for the Summer season. During the past two years, in some parts of the country, thrip have ravaged the plants, and devastated the bloom. Certain measures of controlling this pest are now generally recognized. First, your bulbs must be thrip free, and if purchased from us, they will be. If not, then we recommend scattering napthalene flakes among the bulbs, at the rate of one handful for each hundred bulbs, covering the containers with burlap or newspapers, to confine the fumes, and allowing to remain for a period not less than three weeks. At planting time, soak the bulbs from 6 to 12 hours in a solution of 1 oz. of corrosive sublimate to seven gallons of water, using wooden containers. Second, if thrip appear on the growing plants (to be detected by a whitish vein in the foliage) spray constantly. If your planting is not extensive, a daily spraying with water using plenty of force) may do the trick. If this is too much, try a spray of Black Leaf 40 (for contact) Arsenate of Lead (for poison) and brown sugar for molasses, (for spreading and adhering.) Don't give up. Gladioli are too fine, not to be cherished. Prices will never be so reasonable again.

We are able to offer the following varieties this year:

		#1	#2	#3
A. B. KUNDERD (K)*	ruffled, cream with yellow tip, pink tinted, cerise lined.	1 .08 10 .50	.03 .30	.02 .20
A	virginal quality withal—mauger its name.			
AIDA (P)	An early blue, with small mauve splotch. A contented performer.	1 .08 10 .50	.04 .30	.02 .15
AL SMITH (K)	Tall early salmony pink. About as appropriately named as most glads. Quere: Why the rosy blush?	1 .07 10 .50	.05 .30	.03 .20
ALICE TIPLADY (K)	Orange pink, yellow with throat. Most popular primulinus.	1 .04 10 .30 100 2.00	.02 .15 1.30	.01 .10 .90

*K, Kunderd; D, Diener; P, Pfitzer; A, Austen; Sal, Salbach; Horn, Hornberger—names of originators.

		#1	#2	#3
ANNA EBERIUS (D)	A distinctive and popular purple.	1 .05 10 .40	.04 .35	.03 .25
ANNIE LAURIE (Brown)	Ruffled creamy pink, with lavender lines in throat. Pallid, but delightful.	1 .08 10 .50	.06 .40	.04 .30
APRICOT GLOW (P)	Tall early primulinus of a warm apricot. Graceful, exotic, well placed flower.	1 .07 10 .50 100 3.00	.05 .40 2.70	.04 .30 2.00
BERTY SNOW (Mair).	An exhibition lavender, with pink and white flecks. Regarded of late as one of the best.	1 .08 10 .60	.05 .40	.04 .30
BETTY NUTHALL (Sal)	Strong growing exhibition variety, but late. Tall pinkish salmon, with orange leanings.	1 .08 10 .60	.05 .40	.04 .30
BLANCHE BOLLINGER (K).	Old rose, ruffled—with faint lavender stripings.	1 .10 10 .60 100 3.50	.06 .50 3.00	.05 .40 2.50
BLUE TORCH	—Light, smoky blue, early and reliable. The blues, as a rule, aren't you know.	1 .08 10 .40 100 3.00	.06 .30	.05 .20
BREAK O'DAY	—Earliest and best of the early light pinks.	1 .05 10 .40 100 2.00	.03 .25	.02 .20
BYRON L. SMITH (K).	An old, but fine light lavender. The friendliest flower, we think, in the list.	1 .08 10 .50 100 3.60	.05 .40	.04 .30
CAPTAIN BOYNTON (Boynton).	Large lavender, with distinctive purple blotch on lower petals. Fine conspicuous flower.	1 .10 10 .60 100 4.00	.05 .40	.04 .30
CARA MIA (Miller).	Shrimp pink primulinus. Very early, tall stems, and erect without staking.	1 .06 10 .50	.05 .40	.04 .30
COPPER BRONZE (K).	Primulinus, large airy, picturesque prim of copper orange. None better.	1 .10 10 .60 100 4.00	.05 .40 3.00	.04 .30 2.00

		#1	#2	#3
E. J. SHAYLOR (K).	An old favorite, but good. Rosy pink, buds distinctly rosy.	1 10 100	.05 .30 2.70	.04 .20 1.75
EMILE AUBRUN (Lemoine).	A slaty, coppery bronze, with a reddish blotch. When he's good, he's hard to beat. Treat him especially nice.	1 10	.08 .60	.05 .40
FERN KYLE (K).	There are many later creams, but none finer; crinkly edge, nice texture.	1 10 100	.06 .50 3.75	.05 .40 3.00
FONTAINE (Coleman).	Soft creamy pink, very strong.	1 10	.08 .60	.06 .50
GIANT NYMPH (C).	Strong growing light salmon rose with yellow throat. Excellent for commercial or exhibition purposes.	1 10	.08 .50	.05 .40
GOLD EAGLE. (A)	Earliest clear yellow, ruffled.	1 10 100	.08 .50 3.60	.05 .40 2.40
GOLDEN MEASURE (Kelway).	Good strong growing, pale yellow, unmarked.	1 10 100	.08 .50 3.75	.06 .40 2.50
H. C. GOEHL (Fischer).	White with pink flush and crimson blotch on lower petals. Striking and appealing.	1 10	.10 .60	.06 .50
JEWEL (Zeestraten).	Wide open flower, salmon pink, with buttery yellow throat.	1 10 100	.05 .40 3.00	.04 .35 2.00
JOERG'S WHITE (Joerg).	Much touted. Immense cream white. A very poor propagator, hence expensive.	1 10	.10 .70	.08 .50
KUNDERD'S YELLOW FAVORITE (K).	An early yellow, red feathering in throat. Not quite so early as Gold Eagle, but larger.	1 10 100	.08 .70 4.50	.07 .60 3.50
				.05 .40 2.50

		#1	#2	#3
KUNDERD's YELLOW WONDER (K).	Mid-season standard clear yellow. Not quite so robust as Golden Measure, but more refined.	1 .06 10 .50 100 3.75	.05 .40 2.75	.04 .30 2.00
LA PALOMA (Dusinbene).	Early and lively orange. Large flowers, healthy doer, and good propagator.	1 .15 10 1.00	.12 .90	.10 .80
LILAC OLD Rose.	Ruffled lavender, with pinkish flecks. Lavish blossom somewhat restrained in its habit.	1 .08 10 .60	.06 .50	.04 .35
Los ANGELES (Handyshell).	"Cut and come again" light pink. So called because of numerous side spikes.	1 .05 10 .30 100 2.50	.03 .20 1.50	.02 .15 1.00
MAIDEN's BLUSH.	Early commercial, peaches and cream.	1 .05 10 .40	.04 .30	.03 .20
MARMORA (Errey).	She is a sport of Emile Aubrun. Her color is a pale luminous gray with faint purple blotch, presenting a nun-like quality of mien.	1 .10 10 .80	.08 .60	.05 .40
MRS. LEON DOUGLAS (D).	For us, she grows seven feet tall, with her salmon rose blooms more than a half a foot across. A grand and glorious gladiolus.	1 .08 10 .65 100 4.00	.06 .50 3.00	.05 .40 2.50
MRS. F. C. PETERS (Fischer).	Not a recent creation, but one that will never fail to be a good late lavender.	1 .07 10 .60	.06 .50	.04 .30
MRS. P. W. SISSON (C).	It has the shell-like, pearly pink of Coryphee, with a stronger habit of growth. One of the bewitching gladioli, we think.	1 .10 10 .80	.08 .70	.06 .50
MRS. VAN KONYENBURG (Pf).	As good an inexpensive blue as we have. Medium light, but the blues are mighty ornery, and elusive.	1 .08 10 .60	.06 .40	.04 .30

			#1	#2	#3
OLIVE GOODRICH (Goodrich).	White, tinted pink, with pale yellow throat. Thought to be good, but not distinguished.		1 .10	.08	.06
		10	.80	.70	.50
ORCHID LADY.	Well named, though she is a bit too bold to be one of the rare orchids.		1 .07	.06	.04
		10	.60	.50	.30
		100	3.50	2.50	1.50
PRIDE OF WANAKA (Criswell).	Immense lavender, with rosy leanings. Her blooms are floppy and elegant, but she needs staking.		1 .08	.06	.04
		10	.60	.50	.30
PUREST OF ALL. (Pf).	Clear, clean, virginal white. Not such a long spike as some, but the flowers are well placed, with several open.		1 .08	.06	.04
		10	.60	.50	.30
PURPLE GLORY (K).	One of Kunderd's old ruffled varieties. The color is a blood purple. Generally elicits Oh's and Ah's.		1 .08	.06	.04
		10	.60	.50	.30
ROMANCE (K).	A salmon rose, with a stitching of blue about its border. It's a blithe gay gladiolus which evokes the admiration of the judicious.		1 .05	.04	.03
		10	.40	.30	.20
		100	3.00	2.50	—
ROSE ASH (D).	As well named, as Purple Glory is ill called. Ashes of Roses describes the bloom. Smoky pastel — always in favor, and rightly so.		1 .08	.06	.04
		10	.60	.50	.30
		100	3.60	3.00	2.00
ROSE MIST (Fischer).	Primulinus grandiflora. Unique, we think. A rose, edged with buffish white, but the whole so impinged that there is a quality of airiness and grace indescribable. Very tall, and distinguished.		1 .08	.06	.04
		10	.60	.50	.30
SARABAND (Sal.).	An opulent oriental mulberry with yellow blotch. It's unusual and so, attractive.		1 .10	.08	.06
		10	.90	.70	.50

		#1	#2	#3
SCARLET WONDER (Cowee).	Do you like flaming scarlet at times, and for a purpose? Here is the best. Blooms six inches across, and velvety rich.	1	.08	.06 .04
		10	.60	.45 .30
		100	4.00	3.20 2.20
SMOKE.	A smallish bloom, and smallish stalk, with the popular smoky lavender cast.	1	.08	.06 .04
		10	.60	.50 .30
TAURUS (K).	Primulinus. Violet color, rather distinct. A trifle garish, perhaps, but admired.	1	.08	.06 .04
		10	.60	.50 .30
TYKO ZANG (Austen).	Late, large, light pink—strong grower—with exhibition possibilities.	1	.08	.06 .04
		10	.75	.50 .35
W. H. PHIPPS (D).	Said to be the most popular variety in America. But not with us. When he's good, he's very, very good but when he's bad, he's horrid—Light salmon rose, several open. Late.	1	.10	.08 .06
		10	.80	.70 .50

MIXTURE

Made up of thirty-five of the standard varieties. If you are a tyro with these spires of loveliness, try a few of the mixture. They will serve as a curtain raiser for next year's drama of named varieties.

GYPSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*) (E)

The one indispensable perennial, with its feathery panicles of white flowers, for combining in all summer bouquets. The plant is partial to lime (hence its name) and sun.

PANICULATA COMPACTA—Forms a mass of two or more feet broad and just as high, of minute white flowers in August and September. One can hardly do without it. Dried, as the flowers open, it is excellent for combining in winter bouquets. It cements any ill considered border.

REPENS (C) Trailing plant for the rock garden, with small white flowers in clusters during July and August. As good a white for the rocks, as the lists provide.

HELENIUM (*Sneezewort*) (E)

Thrives in a light soil and sunny position.

AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM—Growing five feet high, with luxurious heads of butter colored flowers in late summer. Useful for bold positions and broad borders. We have extra strong plants.

HEMEROCALLIS (*Day Lily*) (C)

FLAVA—(*Lemon Day Lily*). Transitory, sweet scented, shedding its radiance and glory in every well ordered garden. June.

HEUCHERA (*Coralbells*) (G)

SANGUINEA—Like all coral bells, the habit is neatly graceful, the crimson flowers rising on slender stems about one foot above the attractive foliage. The coral bell is not easy in New England. Don't smother the crown. Enrich the ground with well rotted manure; divide frequently. It has, indubitably, a subtle charm.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Althea Rose*) (C)

Too well known to require description, but never too familiar for respect and admiration. Our strain will come true in color, and will be more than fifty per cent double. Dig deep and keep the soil light. Dung is the ultimate essential.

DOUBLE BRIGHT RED.

DOUBLE WHITE.

DOUBLE NEWPORT PINK.

IBERIS (*Candytuft*) (D)

SEMPERVIRENS—An ideal rock plant, with dark green, evergreen foliage, topped in Spring with pure white flowers. Shear after flowering. Valuable for edging, and for ground cover of bulb bed.

IRIS

If our plantings had to be confined to four perennials, they would undoubtedly be delphinium, iris, phlox, and chrysanthemums. The iris, overdone in varieties, like the gladiolas, and other most popular garden flowers, asks only three things of its patron—I. To be planted in sun, and light soil, free from fresh manure, with the rhizome exposed for sun baking.

2. To be kept free from the borer (Go after him with a knife and tin can). 3. To be divided at least every third year. Spring is not a good time for setting iris. One generally loses the first season's bloom. August and September are the ideal times.

CRISTATA (E) Flowers, but four inches from Mother Earth, of rich blue. Early in May. Well nigh perfect for the rockery. Excellent, too, for other semi-shady spots.

GERMANICA—(We have only two in the list with a rating less than nine.)

AMBASSADEUR—Standards a velvety purple, Falls, maroon. Growing regally tall. 3 — \$.70
12 — 2.00

BALLERINE—A highly rated *Pallida*. Standards light blue; Falls, a deeper shade. Fragrant. It does not do well for us in New Hampshire. 3 — 1.50
12 — 5.00

CANDLELIGHT—Pinkish lavender, of immense charm. 3 — 1.00
12 — 3.00

CAPRICE—Growing about two feet high, with large lustrous blooms; Standards, rose; Falls, rose red. 3 — .50
12 — 1.75

LENT A. WILLIAMSON—A majestic iris with Standards of bluish violet and Falls of royal purple with a yellow beard. 3 — .60
12 — 2.00

LORD OF JUNE—An old but magnificent variety with Standards of lavender and Falls of rich violet 3 — .80
12 — 3.00

MME. CHEREAU—Pale lavender with a feather stitching of blue. 3 — 1.00
12 — 2.50

OPERA—An oriental dash of color—with reddish Standards and Falls of purple. Free flowering. 3 — .80
12 — 3.00

PALLIDA DALMATICA—To many, the loveliest of all. Fragrant—clear lavender blue throughout. Tall, glaucous foliage. 3 — .80
12 — 2.75

QUEEN CATERINA—Not large, but still conspicuous orchid veined with gold, bedecked with an orange beard. 3 — .70
12 — 2.25

SHEKINAH—Pale yellow, shading to buff in the throat.	3 —	.75
	12 —	2.50
SHERWIN WRIGHT—Clear yellow, free of markings.	3 —	.60
	12 —	2.00
SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU—An early and tall iris of distinction. Deep purple, with rich texture.	3 —	.85
	12 —	3.25

MIXTURE—(D)

We have hundreds of mixed German Iris, of good varieties. Unlike many standard perennials, mixed plantings of Iris are seldom inharmonious, and if you want quantities for field plantings, these are ideal.

SIBERIAN (D) White—spiky foliage, disease free, profusely blooming iris, coming on just after the German Iris have had their sumptuous hour. Glistening white with yellow throat.

Blue—As above, but the color is a clear solid blue.

LATHYRUS (*Perennial Sweet pea*).

LATIFOLIA (pink) (E) A robust perennial with biggish racemes of rosy, pea blossomed shaped flowers. The name is quite truthful if you omit the "sweet".

LATIFOLIA (blue) (E) As above, but the flowers are a pallid blue. Both are June flowering and suitable for the border.

LEONTOPODIUM (*Edelweiss*).

ALPINUM (E) Hailing from the European mountains, this dwarf (4 in.) will bespeak your sagacity among your rocks. Silvery white leaves headed by a starry white crown.

"The prophetic eye of taste sees all the beauties that a place is susceptible of, long before they are born; and when it plants a seedling, already sits under the shadow of it." GRAY.

LIATRIS (*Blazing Star*) (C)

PYCONOSTACHYA (*Kansas Gay Feather*) Bizarre perennials, with tall spikes of a trying purple. Should be isolated against neutral backgrounds, and grown in groups. Bees torment them hourly.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See Convallaria.

LINARIA (*Toad flax*).

CYMBALARIA—(*Mother of Thousands*) (E) Suitable only for rockeries, bearing lavender flowers on trailing plants. Perhaps you know it as Kenilworth Ivy.

LINUM (*Flax*) (D)

ALPINUM—A lovely alpine of prostrate feathery foliage, having frail pendulous showers of pale blue bells throughout the summer.

PERENNE—(B) The perennial flax, suitable either for the border or the rockery. Flowers of pale blue on wiry stems throughout the entire summer. Equally good for rocks, but is seen to advantage only when planted en masse.

LUPINUS (*Lupine*)

Majestic and beautiful perennial, with a bewildering range of soft colorings, which needs well drained, slightly acid soil. It abhors lime, and cannot get enough water.

POLYPHYLLUS (D) Blue—Clear blue in June. Growing three or four feet in a clump nearly as broad.

POLYPHYLLUS—(F)

MOERHEIMI HYBRIDS—Pink.

POLYPHYLLUS—White. (F)

POLYPHYLLUS—(G)

NEW REGALE HYBRIDS. Varied pastels.

LYCHNIS (*Campion*) (D)

VISCARIA SPLENDENS—Profusely blooming old fashioned perennial, 8 to 10 inches in height, with colorful pink blossoms in June and July.

LYSIMACHIA (*Moneywort*) (C)

MUMULARIA—Long fingered, rock clinging, green tendrils with bright yellow florets in June. Easy, but needing watchful restraint.

MATRICARIA (*Feverfew*) (B)

GOLDEN BALL—Small yellow buttony flowers in profusion on an attractive plant, amenable to the most ordinary conditions.

LITTLE GEM (D) Double white flowers instead of yellow. The foliage of both varieties, broadly serrated, is most attractive.

*"It is goode for such as be melancholike,
sad, pensive, and without speech."*

MONARDA (*Bee Balm*) (C)

DIDYMA—If there is a fool proof perennial, this is it. With its brick red flowers, it yet manages a fascination. If planted boldly, in partial shade, and well away from possible color clashes, it serves admirably. Especially for the bees and humming birds.

MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*) (C)

We have tried all varieties of this favorite but find for cool dampness,

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS—The most reliable both for floribundity and hardiness. Soil should be rich, light but moist. They like partial shade.

NEPETA (*Catmint*) (D)

MUSSINI—Most useful rockery plant, of compact habit, with silvery gray foliage surmounted in June with masses of lovely lavender. If sheared after the first burst of bloom, it will bloom intermittently throughout the Summer, and its foliage is always attractive.

OENOTHERA (*Evening Primrose*) (C)

FRASERI—Pale yellow flowers on stems a foot in height, requiring light well drained soil freely dosed with manure.

PENTSTEMON (*Beard Tongue*) (C)

Not nearly so popular as it deserves. Of most graceful habit.

PUBESCENS—Giant Hybrids—Growing two feet in height, surmounted with pinkish violet flowers. It enjoys lots of sun. We have a large surplus of these and the price is correspondingly attractive.

PHLOX PANICULATA (*Hardy Phlox*)

What is a garden in August without the hardy Phlox. Seldom, however, do we see Phlox really well grown. The ground

should be well enriched with rotted manure and bone meal, and the plants must be lifted and divided every three years. Cut the deadflower stalks, otherwise the seedlings pushing up in the clump will make you think your glorious Phloxes have reverted to the dread magenta. Sulphur, for mildew.

DAWN—(G)—Blush Pink.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Clear salmon-pink, not a tall or robust grower. (G)

MISS LINGARD—Not a decussata, but a suffructicosa, flowering a month earlier than the others. But what a flowering! Glistening heads of white on lustrous stalks, impervious to disease. (D)

MAID MARION—Strong growing lilac. (E)

MATILDA—Medium lavender. (D)

THOR—Salmon pink with red eye. A faithful doer. (D)

PLATYCODON (*Balloon Flower*) (D)

GRANDIFLORUM—These plants, to be entirely eye filling must be given at least 18 inches every way, and allowed to remain where placed. Then you will avoid the straggly appearance, and gain a bushy plant with lovely foliage, and broad blue—first balloon, then bell-shaped flowers. They provide the best blue after the delphinium subsides. You can't grow platycodon with wet feet or sodden soil.

PYRETHRUM (*Painted Daisy*) (C)

FINEST MIXED—Described often as "showy". We think not. The daisy like flower on its long slender stem is too airy, too frail to be showy. One of the very best for floribundity, if you shear the plant after blooming, and for cut flowers, they're a delight. Must have generous feeding, and freedom from clay. Divide every three years. The proper time to transplant, is after the June flourish of bloom.

*"Of all the floures in the mede
Than love I most these floures white and rede,
Soch that men callen daisies in our toun."*

Prologue—Legend of Good Women.

SALVIA (B)

ARGENTEA—This particular Salvia came to us from England. It is reliably perennial with us. In its first year it discloses broad silvery prostrate foliage, excellent among the rocks. In its second, it throws a dazzling stalk of creamy white flowers more than two feet in height. Everyone who sees it, admires it.

SAPONARIA (*Soapwort*) (C)

Good rockery plant, succeeding in sandy loam.

OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS—Prostrate foliage, with flowers of rose color in quantities above the foliage in Spring.

OCYMOIDES ALBA—Pure white flowers of the above. (C)

SCABIOSA (*Pin Cushion Flower*) (C)

CAUCASICA—(*Blue Bonnet*) (Lavender flowers for June bloom on slender stems about 18 inches tall. Blooms intermittently until fall.

JAPONICA—Biennial, producing the well known lavender blue, pin cushion blooms in quantities from June to August.

SEDUM (*Stone Crop*)

Sedums may be prostrate or erect growing. Both are largely used in rockeries. You've read, perhaps, that their use is vulgar, but having seen the finest rock gardens that America affords, we still lift up our voice for sedums—in their places. They all like sun and sand.

ACRE—(*Golden Moss*). Prostrate, spreading; lifting yellow florets just above the green foliage. (B)

SARMENTOSUM—Prostrate. Far more rapid grower than Acre. Excellent for filling the chinks in a garden walk. (B)

SIEBOLDI—Glaucous foliage prostrate, pinkish flowers late in the Summer. The foliage turns bronzy as the season progresses. A difficult sedum and a lovely one. (E)

SPECTABILE—Erect growing. Light glaucous foliage with broad flat heads of rosy flowers in Autumn. It's common, yes, but so are roses. Do you keep bees? Then here is a rich supply of honey. (B)

STOLONIFERUM (B) A woody sedum, about six inches in height with evergreen foliage and purple flowers in July. Good rockery piece.

SEMPERVIVUM (*House leek*)

TECTORUM—Hen and Chickens (C)

The common house leek of old fashioned gardens. Lovely rosettes, of antique bronzy green. Flowers, a pallid red, in a single stalk about nine inches in height.

SHASTA DAISY—See Chrysanthemum Maximum. (C)

SILENE (*Catchfly*)

ALPESTRIS—(E) A dwarf rockery item with white florets early in June.

SCHAFTA (D) An excellent rock plant, since it furnishes its plenteous bloom in August and September, when the rocks need color. 4 to 6 inches high, with pink blossoms.

SOUTHERNWOOD—See Artemesia.

SPIREA—(*Goat's Beard*) (C)

FILIPENDULA FLORE PLENO—Fernlike foliage of exceeding grace, bearing feathery panicles of double white flowers on stiff wiry stems about one foot in height.

STOKESIA (*Cornflower Aster*)

CYANIA COERULEA (E) August, in the cutting garden, would have a void of blues, but for Stokesia, with its pale blue flowers abundant on graceful stems. 18 inches high. Good border plant.

THALICTRUM (*Meadow-Rue*) (D)

ADIANTIFOLIUM—A hardy perennial with the foliage of the maidenhair fern and the flowers of a diminished Bocconia. Easy culture in the sun or partial shade.

THYMUS (*Thyme*) (C)

Aren't you a bit weary of those rock plants with striking bloom? Don't you long for cool green and sober grey? Why not Thyme?

CITRIDIORUS—*Lemon Thyme*. Prostrate creeping perennial with the characteristic lemon odor. Not easy to establish, but once established, it makes any group of rocks “belong”. Plant firmly, water, and shade.

SERPHYLLUM SPLENDENS—(C) Dwarf variety, very hardy and rapid spreading. Use care in planting, and don’t delay after receiving the plants.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA—(*Spiderwort*) (C)

A favorite inhabitant of old gardens, glaucous green, grassy foliage embellished literally from May to October with blue florets, each glisten in turn for but a day. Good, we think, and very easy. An ancient, with all the virtues of the ancient. Reliable, faithful, humble, and lovely.

TUNICA (C)

SAXIFRAGA—Frail and airy, but thoroughly trustworthy. The wiry little stems rise above the tufts of grass-like foliage and scatter myriads of pink blossoms upon the air. As good for rockeries, as we know.

VERONICA (*Speedwell*) (C)

INCANA—Silvery, wooly foliage, with spikes about one foot in height of intense blue. Keeps a trim appearance throughout the season, and we think it indispensable either in the rockery or the border.

SPICATA—An eye filling plant in July and August with its noble spikes of violet blue flowers. Feed generously and divide every three years. Delightful as a cut flower. (C)

VIOLA—*Cornuta*—Tufted Pansies. Probably the only perennial that can conscientiously be recommended as an edging plant. Even so, if you expect it to bloom as advertised you must keep the dead ones from going to seed.

ADMIRATION (D) Deep violet—profusely blooming. A better color than that of Jersey Gem.

BLUE PERFECTION (C) Clear blue with yellow throat, and very large. Almost pansy like.

SUTTON’s APRICOT (E) Apricot tinged orange. Not so large a bloom, but a rich and reliable one.

WHITE PERFECTION (E) The most profuse and steady bloomer of all. We use it inordinately for border relief.

ANNUALS

From May 1st to June 1st, we can furnish transplanted seedlings of annuals to clients within one hundred and fifty miles, as follows:

AGERATUM—Blue Bell, Blue Perfection.

ASTERS—in named colors—wilt resistant.

ANTIRRHINUM—in named colors—finest and latest.

ARCTOTIS—Grandiflora.

CALENDULA—Chrysanthia, Orange King, Golden King, Radio.

COSMOS—Early double in named colors.

CYNOGLOSSUM.

DIMORPHOTEECA.

LOBELIA—Compacta and Speciosa.

MARIGOLD—Guinea Gold, all double Lemon and Orange, French.

PANSIES—Giant Ruffled (Fieldgrown)

PETUNIAS—Rosy Morn, Heavenly Blue, Balcony Blue, Balcony White.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—named varieties.

STOCKS—Early giant imperial, in named varieties.

TAGETES—Signata pumila.

VERBENA—in named varieties.

WALLFLOWER—single or double.

ZINNIAS—Double dahlia flowered in the named, newer varieties.

The prices of the foregoing are fifty cents per dozen for transplanted stocky seedlings; one dollar per dozen for plants out of two inch plots. The buyer will pay the transportation charges.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Since there are obviously many causes for failure of plants and bulbs sold, to grow and thrive, we, like all growers, assume no responsibility for stock after it is delivered in good condition. We do, however, guarantee that the stock herein offered is in excellent condition and true to name, that all plants are field grown, and that we will replace any which are unsatisfactory upon their receipt, and this we shall do gladly and unquestioningly.

All plants are sent by express, at customer's expense, unless remittance is made for parcel post. We feel it more equitable to ship by express, since we are relieved of the temptation to scant the packing or wrapping. Our packing, we believe, will fill you with admiration since roots requiring it, will be puddled and all will be packed, wrapped in sphagnum, and firmly bound in water proof, but light paper.

We cannot afford to sell less than three plants of a variety. Six or over sold are at the twelve rate; twenty-five or over, at the hundred rate. All plants and bulbs are sold subject to prior sale. The schedule of prices, as indicated by letters throughout the list, is as follows:

	3 Plants	12 Plants	100 Plants
A	.40	1.00	7.50
B	.50	1.20	8.50
C	.60	1.25	9.00
D	.70	1.50	12.00
E	.80	1.75	16.00
F	.90	3.00	—
G	1.00	3.50	—
H	1.50	5.00	—

Please use extreme care in giving shipping directions, and remember that orders are taken subject to prior sale, and will be honored in the order of their receipt. Cash should accompany all orders, or if this is not convenient, plants or bulbs, may be shipped C.O.D.

